

Again, as in the Third Liberty Loan, the following

Hotels and Restaurants

will invest the

Entire Gross Receipts

of their restaurants for the last two days of this drive in

The Fourth Liberty Loan

REMEMBER THE DATES

Friday, October 18th

Saturday, October 19th

HOTELS

ALGONQUIN
ANSONIA
ASTOR
BELMONT
BILTMORE
BREVOORT
COSMOPOLITAN
CLARIDGE
CLENEDING
COLONIAL
COLLINGWOOD
EARLE
ENDICOTT
FLANDERS
14 EAST 60TH ST.
GRAND
GREAT
NORTHERN
GREENWICH
HOLLEY
HARGRAVE
HOLLAND
JUDSON
LAFAYETTE
LATHAM
McALPIN

MAJESTIC
MANHATTAN
MARAGRET,
Brooklyn
MARLTON
MARTINIQUE
MURRAY HILL
NAVARRE
NETHERLAND
NEW WESTERN
NORTH END
PLAZA
PRESTON
PRINCE GEORGE
RICHMOND
RITZ-CARLTON
SAN REMO
ST. GEORGE
ST. REGIS
SOMERSET
STRATFORD
THERESA
VANDERBILT
WALDORF-
ASTORIA
WASHINGTON
WOLCOTT
WOOLSTOCK
WOODWARD

RESTAURANTS

ALAMO
ARCHAMBAULT'S
ASSANTE &
GIAQUINTO
BEAUX ARTS
BILLY THE
OYSTERMAN
CAPITOL LUNCH
CARLTON
TERRACE
CHIOTES,
SPEROS, K.
CAVANAGH'S
CHURCHILL'S
CLAREMONT
DOWD, JOHN J.
FIFTH AVENUE
RESTAURANT
FLEISCHER, I. P.
FRANKLIN
GARRET
GENESSE LUNCH
CO.
BERBEAU
GEE'S
GERDAN &
RAHMSTORF
HARFENIST &
BLAU

HENRY'S
JANSSEN'S
KAISER,
GEORGE M.
LAFAYETTE
CAFE
LALOY CAFE
LINCOLN, A. A.,
CO.
LORBER'S
LUBOLD, WM. H.
LUCHOW
LUSSIER'S
MADISON CAFE
McGINNESS, M. J.
MENDEL'S
RESTAURANT
MILLER'S,
115 NASSAU ST.
MURRAY'S
NICHOLAS
REISENWEBER'S
ROGER'S
SAVARIN
SCHMIDT, SUSAN
TAUER & LINE
TECKLENBURG,
CHAS. A.
TROTSKY'S
WILKINS, LEROY

Income Levy On President Is Eliminated

Senate Committee Also Cuts Out Tax on Federal Judges's Salaries

Provides Rebates For Business Losses

Chairman Simmons Calls Action of the Body "A Right Smart Thing"

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—To quote the language of Chairman Simmons the Senate Finance Committee did a "right smart" thing to-day. It eliminated from the House bill the provision specifically levying an income tax on the salaries of the President, the Federal judges, and all other Federal and state officers, and also excused the obligations of states and other political subdivisions from income taxation. Moreover, it adopted a provision which has the effect of rebating taxes paid in a prosperous year to offset losses in an unfortunate year, and points a way out for persons or corporations that dispose of their war plants at a loss.

The committee disposed of the salaries tax question in a sort of neutral way by simply striking out the parenthetical clause in section 213, which defines gross income as including salaries "of the President of the United States, and inferior courts of the United States, and all other officers and employees, whether elected or appointed, of the United States or of any state, Alaska, Hawaii, or any political subdivision thereof or the District of Columbia."

Will Revert to Custom

The section still generally defines gross income as including salaries, wages or compensation for personal service of whatever kind. The effect will be that administrative practice will revert to custom and refrain from attempting to collect a tax on the salaries of the President, state officers and Federal judges. Administrative interpretation has always been that such salaries were constitutionally exempt. The present law specifically exempts them. Income taxes will be collected under the present bill, when it becomes law, from Congressmen and all Federal officers, except the President and the Federal judges.

In the case of state and municipal securities, the position is positive, as the law will definitely state that gross income does not include the interest from such obligations.

In dealing with the question of compensation for a year of net loss the committee took the position that the government should share the losses as well as profits in a continuous business by, in effect, viewing income taxation as a sort of continuous process.

Way for War Manufacturers

It also provided specifically that manufacturers of war goods might count as losses in this connection the sacrifice involved in disposing of a war plant at less than cost. The amendment covering these points constitutes a new section of the bill, viz., 203, and provides that a person suffering loss in the operation of his business might, by submitting adequate proof to the Secretary of the Treasury, receive a refund from the tax paid by him for the preceding year. Should the amount of the loss result in the refund being more than the total amount of taxes paid by him, then the amount in excess would be credited to him on his taxes for the coming year. Refunds would be made only for losses suffered prior to December 31, 1918.

The committee reconsidered its income tax discrimination between army and naval officers in field or sea duty, at home and abroad, and those doing office work, and decided to make no broad distinction of that kind, but it will seek to find some way of reaching the "slicker" and intentional swivel chair officer.

It will also reconsider the question of making all officers' salaries above some limit subject to taxation. The House placed the limit of exemption at below \$3,500, but the Finance Committee tentatively struck out the limit.

Congress Plans Recess

October 29 Set as Tentative Date—Revenue Bill to Wait

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Agreement on a recess plan after October 29 was reached at a conference, in which Majority Leader Martin, of Virginia, and Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, represented the Democrats, and Minority Leader Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, acted for the Republicans.

It was decided it would not be practical to take up consideration of the revenue bill until after the elections.

Von Tirpitz Promises To Support Maximilian

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 16.—Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz, former Secretary of the German navy, has sent a telegram to Prince Maximilian, the Imperial Chancellor, in the name of the Fatherland party, recognizing and appreciating the government's heavy responsibility and promising Prince Maximilian the party's support, according to the "Tageblatt," of Berlin.

The Weather Report

Local Official Record.—The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows temperatures during the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

1918	1917
3 a. m. 50	3 a. m. 51
6 a. m. 54	6 a. m. 51
9 a. m. 58	9 a. m. 51
12 noon 61	12 noon 52
3 p. m. 64	3 p. m. 55
6 p. m. 61	6 p. m. 52
9 p. m. 58	9 p. m. 51
Minimum 48	Minimum 45

Highest temperature yesterday, 64 degrees (at 2:45 p. m.); lowest, 48 (at 3:30 a. m.); average, 58. Average for same date last year, 52; average for same date last thirty-three years, 55.

Humidity

3 a. m. 53	1 p. m. 71	8 p. m. 61
Barometer Readings		
3 a. m. 30.11	1 p. m. 30.08	8 p. m. 29.95

Local Forecast.—Fair today; partly cloudy in evening; fresh northwest wind.

Time Will Turn Back on October 27 Congress to Make No Further Effort to Continue Daylight Saving Law

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—No further effort will be made by Congress to continue the existing daylight saving law, and the hands of the clocks will be turned back an hour on October 27, as planned originally. This decision was reached to-day at a conference between Congressional leaders and Chairman Burch of the War Industries Board, who had recommended the law remain in force for the period of the war.

The Senate passed a bill recently to continue the law in effect indefinitely, and it is now pending in the House. Senator Calder, of New York, author of the original daylight bill, said after the conference to-day that difficulties of the railroad administration and other governmental agencies in arranging schedules and anticipated difficulties in getting final action on the bill by the House contributed to the decision. The War Industries Board urged continuation of the law particularly because of its value in saving fuel.

Urge Plan to Aid Russia and Nullify Hun Propaganda

American - Russian Chamber of Commerce Submits Detailed Scheme

The American-Russian Chamber of Commerce has just sent to civic, trade and commercial organizations throughout the United States an outline of a plan it suggests whereby practical and immediate aid may be rendered Russia. The Chamber of Commerce urges that no time be lost in furnishing such aid as is possible, not only for the sake of Russia itself, but to combat the steadily growing German influence there.

The organization of a civic-economic assistance board, composed of trained experts, to go to Russia immediately, is strongly urged. The Chamber of Commerce, however, suggests that in view of existing conditions in Russia, it is probable the most effective work could be done by a campaign of regeneration for the stricken nation in Siberia.

The suggestions of the Chamber of Commerce are founded on a report just submitted by the executive committee, which is composed of representative Americans who have had long experience in Russia. The proposed programme calls for the establishment of a liberal government in Siberia and the reorganization of agricultural, mining and manufacturing industries there as an indispensable prelude to such accomplishments in European Russia.

Urges Educational Campaign

As an integral part of its programme, the Chamber urges a national educational campaign in Russia and Siberia. The publicity bureau of such organizations as the Red Cross and the Young Men's Association are suggested as a practical means of carrying out this part of the plan.

On the civic-economic assistance board sent to Siberia, the chamber recommends that one section be composed of railroad experts in order that the reorganization of the Russian railroad system may be undertaken immediately. It asks also for a number of financial experts who can assist in the reestablishment of a credit and financial system in Russia.

The commercial section of the board, the chamber suggests, should superintend the ordering, financing, exchange and distribution of goods sent to Siberia. The work of this part of the board, the chamber suggests, should be facilitated by the creation of some financial instrumentality through which the exchange of commodities between Russia and the United States could be effected until conditions become normal.

The chamber suggests that there be educational and publicity sections to the board. The former is to be composed of trained experts and practical assistants who can travel as far as practical into the country, giving assistance wherever it is needed.

The same methods are to be followed with the publicity bureau. Its members are to spread propaganda personally whenever conditions permit them to travel, its chief character being to explain to the populace the objects and aims of the Allies in winning the war. Attention, too, is to be paid to German propaganda, that it may be refuted wherever it has taken root.

Asks Economic Penalty For Germans' Looting

Minister Would Withhold Raw Material From Hun to Force Restitution

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Dr. Christopher Addison, minister without portfolio in charge of reconstruction, in the course of a speech to-day said, with reference to "punishment for Germany's crimes, that there was one way in which the economic weapon could be used as an instrument of justice. The Germans had either removed mills and machinery wholesale from France and Belgium into Germany, he declared, or had destroyed them, apparently with the deliberate purpose of thus removing in part the economic producing power of France and Belgium, counting upon the advantage which this would give German textile industry after the war.

"But there is the question of raw materials," said Dr. Addison. "The burden of the restoration of destroyed machinery must fall on those who destroyed it, and it will be within the power of the Allies to withhold from Germany cotton and other goods until the enemy has made good the machinery destroyed."

Huns Ask Pay for Evacuating Ukraine

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 17.—According to Petrograd dispatch Germany has manifested the intention to begin negotiations with the Maximilian government in order to obtain compensation for exchange for evacuation of the Ukraine. This has excited political quarters in Kiev, as the government of General Skoropadski, the Ukrainian Dictator, realized that its fall is certain if the German troops leave.

M. Zinovief, president of the Petrograd Commune, declared that M. Dorozenko, the Ukrainian Foreign Minister, has proposed to enter into an agreement with the Maximilian government in order to prepare for all eventualities.

Beef and Lamb Are Cheaper In Some Quarters

The Whiting in a Double Role as a Cheap and Expensive Fish

Apples by the Barrel Instead of by the Piece

Edited by ANNE LEWIS PIERCE, Director of the Tribune Institute

CLEVERNESS PLUS HONESTY EQUAL SUCCESS IN THE MEAT BUSINESS

SOME two hundred odd butchers have been called to account by the food board for failing to reflect the lowered wholesale market in their retail prices. The cases are still to be heard. Market gossip also relates that yearling lamb was being sold for the same price as spring lamb when there should have been a difference of 13 cents a pound on loin chops, for instance. Some butchers who were doing the right thing plus offered a forequarter of lamb at 18 cents a pound. This cut would weigh five to six pounds and would give you a breast of lamb, the neck and flank for stewing and your rib chops all at this same rate, whereas chops cost 30 cents and the balance 20 cents a pound if bought separately—a saving of approximately 27 cents on a \$1.35 purchase. Another example of the saving in buying in even comparatively larger quantities.

At this same Brooklyn shop, catering to a trade of moderately salaried people, stewing veal was only 16 cents; leg and shoulder, 20 cents; cutlets, 30 cents. Beef prices are also lower, but the decrease is not so marked as on lamb and veal; steaks and roasts were quoted at 30 cents and stewing meat at 20 cents. All of these prices are on a cash and carry basis and refer to the very best quality of light grade meat. They are lower in some instances than the prices approved by the food board. A larger trade at a smaller margin is the answer.

Manhattan market prices were appreciably higher. A superior grade of meat is claimed and a little refinement of flavor and tenderness is probably present, but the prices range from 50 cents for round steak and roasts to 30 cents for stewing beef, 35 cents for leg of lamb and veal chops and 25 cents for lamb and veal stew.

It is true that some times meat is hung longer, for flavor, and this costs both for ice, shrinkage and losses. Plainly, it is a weariness and vexation of spirit to quarrel about differences in prices unless you know just what you are talking about. When your butcher finds out that you know, and that you will give him a fair show, he can and will serve you more economically and more fairly. Few people get what they want until they know what it is. And this has been the trouble with much marketing—ignorance on one side of the counter and sullen resentment on the other. Try cultivating your butcher—he may be human.

THE WHITING AS A BONE OF CONTENTION

The wholesaler speaks: The dealers will not buy whiting and I don't know why. They are a sweet, delicious fish and are wholesaling for 2 cents a pound. We can't sell them and we have no place to store them. If they had a fancy name and were scarce they would go like hot cakes.

(Bethinking ourselves of consumers who pay 25 cents a dozen more for eggs in a white shell, we humbly considered this dictum and took it to the retailer for comment.)

The retailer speaks: Too much waste on whiting. They are a soft fish and many split. The consumer thinks they are spoiled and won't have them. They are hard to keep over if not sold. Then, too, they are gluttonous fish and often contain whole fish that they have swallowed, which makes much waste.

(Again the thought occurred that these fish are put in cold storage for months and that the waste in cleaning falls on the buyer, not the fish merchant, so why sell for 15 cents—five times the wholesale price—on this plea?)

The Federal food board speaks: Whiting are wholesaling for 2.5 and 3 cents and should retail for 8 to 9 cents.

(Nothing said of a 15-cent whiting—so we betook ourselves to a fish dealer in Vesey Street for further light on the subject.)

The small fish dealer speaks: Yes, we can handle whiting at 8 cents all right. Make a plenty at that. They are no harder to handle than many other fish—the consumer pays for the waste, we don't. The trouble is the dealers want to make a certain amount of money with half the trouble. If they would sell the fish cheaper they would sell more of it and make just as much. But they don't want to do that.

Consumer please take notice. There is something in the contention of Fishman No. 1—but there isn't 7 cents a pound in it. Whiting will probably sell at a lower price with the coming of cooler weather. But we have one retailer, one wholesaler and the Federal food board agreeing that it ought to sell for 9 cents at the most right now.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

The fresh string beans and peas from Virginia and West Virginia are really very reasonable, retailing for two quarts for a quarter for the beans and 30 cents a pound for the peas, a fair showing as compared with summer prices. Sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes, cabbage and onions continue to be 4 cents a pound.

Oranges have gone up to \$1.80 a dozen, 15 cents a piece. This is mentioned merely as a picturesque example of what happens when a supply runs short and the demand increases simultaneously. It is between seasons for oranges, the supply is very short and the doctors have recommended them for the "flu." Oranges are sold at public auction and the dealers bid up the price willy nilly, sure that they will sell for whatever is asked. Now who has a panacea for that condition? The people in the stores smile and get behind the counter when they tell you the price, but that is what it is.

TRIBUNE INSTITUTE CO-OPERATIVE CONSUMERS CLUBS

(U. S. Food Administration License G-67345)

Special Apple Notice

Why buy your apples by the pound or piece at the rate of from \$10 to \$16 a barrel when you can buy them by the barrel, delivered to you, at the rate of \$7 a barrel or less?

The cooperative clubs will give an apple party, serving the apples in barrel lots, within the next two weeks. The invitation will be given in The Tribune Institute pages on Sunday, October 20. Turn to page 12 of The Tribune Institute (Review Section, Part III) and read yours. There will be a silver offering, of course, but we think you will get much the best of the bargain. Cooperative buying and its savings are no reflection on the retailer. He is largely the victim of a bad system of distribution and our habit of exacting that 30 cents worth of service be thrown in with every dollar's worth of food. It is a little trouble to buy in this way, but you save practically all of the retailer's overhead by doing it; and you help to solve one of our most vital food problems—distribution at minimum cost of time and labor.

(Wholesale market prices and conditions are based primarily on reports of the New York office of the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture. The discussion of the retail market, its price and special war conditions are prepared in collaboration with the New York Federal Food Board.)

(The market column appears on Fridays)